

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

S E C R E T

PROCESSING

TO	INFO.	FROM	SUBJECT	PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
Chief SR	Chief WE	CDS, Frankfurt	REEDWOOD/PYCH			
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					ABSTRACT	
					MICROFILM	

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

DIR 40757
BRUS

Background Material on STASHINSKI Trial

1. Attached please find a brief background article written by the undersigned on the reason why the Soviet government mounted the assassinations of Lev REBET and Stepan BANDERA in Munich. News articles which have appeared on 7 and 8 October in the German press omit adequate explanations of the Soviet motive behind these killings. The Life article commits the same mistake.

2. In Brussels this article plus that of Life will be passed to [] or the [] for use in La Libre Belgique or Le Soir.

3. Please note that the transliteration of STASHINSKI's name is a recognizable garble of the American system. (The correct official U.S. Government transliteration would STASHINSKI.) It is noted that STASHINSKI is the transliteration used in French, STASCIANSKI in Italian and STASCHYNISKI in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Attachment:

Article as above

Distribution:

2 - WE w/att
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CLASSIFICATION
S E C R E T

EXCERPTS

In Bonn, Germany, a fascinating trial has just begun against a Soviet citizen who freely admits having killed two well-known anti-Soviet Ukrainian leaders in Moscow in 1953 and 1956. Accused as natural agents, the two men were assassinated by agents of the Soviet secret police.

The accused is a former U.S. citizen, George Mihailoff, 42, who was born in 1916 in the Bronx, New York.

Accused of being a CIA agent, Mihailoff was captured in 1953 by the KGB.

After his capture, he was held in a Soviet prison for 10 years.

After his release, he was held in a Soviet prison for another 10 years.

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movement. The Soviet government is well aware that the Ukrainian took advantage of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union to re-establish their independence both from Moscow and from Hitler by force of arms. The Soviet government knows too that armed, organized fighting against the Soviet regime continued in the Ukraine until 1950. Both victims of Stalynski had helped organize districts of the Soviet Union. The content of the Virulinek met Leningrad.

Thus, I, as representative of the USA, the Soviet Government
hoped primarily to influence the situation "inside" the USSR
and still more to influence the situation "outside" the USSR.
Moscow had traditionally tried to suppress their language, cultural
claim to autonomy and to repress their ability to express all
of them, on paper at least, in the Soviet constitution. To believe
that this poses a serious internal problem for the Soviet Union,
one has only to recall the daily Soviets' gross in the Soviet Ural
"republic" which constantly attacks all aspects of Uralian
nationalism, trying to impose a single Soviet culture on
the Soviet Uralians, and to recall the terrible repression
which followed the 1917 revolution.

The Nazi regime was undoubtedly the most anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic organization ever known. The anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic conditions of life were more dangerous than any other national group. From the Nazis' point of view it was ~~dangerous~~ to de-generate those millions of Christians who had started their lives as ~~good~~ Christians.

problems which was quite familiar during the Stalin regime.

This mass assassination tactic against Ukrainian leaders has been used twice previously in this century. In 1918 closer to the end of World War I, but the result was to strengthen rather than weaken the cause of Ukraine. It is yet to be seen if the 1953 killing will prove to be a success or another of the erratic.

Two of these assassinations occurred in Paris in 1920 and the second in November 1938. Simon Petliura, leader of the UPA, was shot to death by Yevhen Konovalec in the Rue de l'Amiral de Coligny in Paris, but even there he was considered so dangerous that he had

been assassinated at the corner of Rue Racine and Rue de l'Orfèvre by a Soviet assassin. Yevhen Konovalec led the Ukrainian nationalist and反communist movement from 1921 until he was killed by a time-bomb in Rotterdam by a certain Vilukh. He rose eventually to the rank of general in the Soviet secret service, thanks to his success in an attempt to assassinate Stalin, though he was captured and tortured. This probably influenced the determination of Ukraine to flee to exile. The Soviet Union, like the Soviet secret service, has a history of attempting to assassinate their leaders on their way to dominate Ukraine. Ukraine's fate of power in winter.

There is no reliable news about these leaders' present knowledge of their final destination, but it is clear that previous assassination attempts will certainly further increase Ukrainian resentment of Konovalec's domination and will be overthrown.